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Nothing is cheap to a people which destroys its own industries.

That thing is very dear to a people which it makes at so low a price that those making it are denied a decent

aunched with greater skill than was that of Speaker Reed by the Massa-

Several newspaper men have been seected delegates to the national convenion in this State, but in Minnesota three of the four delegates at large are

When it comes to formulating a political platform it always seems possible to and a few men in a Massachusetts convention who know now to use the En-

Western Republicans who have been thinking that Mr. Reed was a candidate without a following should defer a final conclusion till they hear from the New England States.

When Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, visits the Senate again he should take the earliest opportunity to declare that his party had instructed him to go over to the side of sound money.

Three sets of delegates from Texas to the Republican national convention with as many alternates, will make heavy draft upon the Republican voters of that State as indicated by the party

suggestion that France would have us take a hand in the disabout Africa and Madagascar cannot have been made with the expectation that the United States will

Even Mr. Platt regards the McKinley monstration in the New York Republican convention as directed against him rather than Governor Morton. At times the alleged boss displays a high quality of judgment.

The number of war ships which are provided for by the House bill as it was the close of every month, the treasury report shows that more money has been paid out than has been received

Evidently the Republicans of Boone Montgomery and Clinton counties have not heard of the suit to overthrow the apportionment of 1885, else they would not have held a convention and nominated two candidates for Senators.

In the absence of any law on the sub ject there does not appear to be any tions which a political party in Texas may hold. This may contribute to a free expression of opinion, but it does not seem to be conducive to party har-

Democratic papers which are now condemning the House for not making iberal appropriations for rivers and harbors should remember that they all advocated the defeat of the House revenue bill which would have given the \$49,000,000 needed to warrant more liberal appropriations.

Since the Senate will not pass any measure to relieve the treasury, there can be no use of Congress remaining in session unless it can take up something like the Pacific railroad question which is now a pressing matter, because the bonds guaranteed by the government fall due in July.

pride to the fact that of all the presinominated by the Republican convention of a State which has 250 years of history behind it. When Massachusetts it is unnecessary to state, is due to the speaks she speaks with the weight of istoric tradition

After the Federation of Labor had ndorsed the interest of the silver mine owners Senator Stewart and the remarkable Carl Browne, publishing the fiver Knight, should have reciprocated by treating its union printers so considerately that a typographical union would not be compelled to take up their cause against the silver Senator and his

Persons who claim to know say that Mr. Cleveland has his letter of declina tion ready and is only waiting for some convention, State, county or township or some club to declare for him, when he will give it out. Among the 356 congressional districts and the thousands of townships there ought to be one Democratic convention that would give him the desired opportunity.

Mr. F. G. Pierra, secretary of the he United States, delivered a lecture a

he made the surprising statement that during the last seventy years there is not a single Cuban family some one of whose members has not suffered perse cution or death by the Spanish authorities. "On the merest suspicion and without form of trial," he said, "they have been banished from the island, deported to penal colonies of Africa or ordered shot; their estates have been confiscated and their families reduced to poverty and destitution." Yet by international comity the Spanish government is recognized as civilized.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SILVER QUES-

It is to be hoped that before the Republican national convention meets every delegate will have fully realized the importance of making an unequivo cal and uncompromising utterance or the currency question. The tariff ques tion, important as it is, should not be permitted to dwarf the money question or lead the convention into the great error of pandering to or coquetting with the free silver heresy. Any effort in that direction would not only be dan gerous in itself, but would surely be outdone by the Democratic convention The Republican party is strongest when it is aggressive, and only invincible when it is right.

A short time ago the Journal said that no Republican convention of the year had made as clear and strong declaration on the silver question as did the Republican convention of Kentucky last year. At that time the Ohio and Iowa conventions had met, but their declarations on the subject were no altogether satisfactory. some other conventions have met, and latest of all, those of New York and Massachusetts. The New York declaration is as follows:

We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to grade the long-established standard of metary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the nestic and foreign co there is a prospect of international agree ment as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world the Republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of

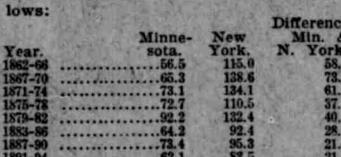
There is no equivocation in this, and no diagram is required to explain it It is a flat-footed declaration against the resumption of free silver coinage except under international agreement The Massachusetts convention yester day declared as follows:

We regard the silver agitation as hurtful to business and destructive of confidence, and, as has recently been shown, hostile to all tariff legislation designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our treasury. We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard except by international agree-ment. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the ighest point so that it cannot be ques-loned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept, and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold.

This covers every point in the case and is, if possible, more explicit than the New York resolution. Both are far better than the Ohio and Iowa platforms. Western Republicans should make a note of these New York and Massachusetts platforms and remember that both of those States might be lost on a two-faced silver resolution, or one that was susceptible of a double con-

STATISTICS ABOUT WHEAT.

Calamityites who have compared the orices of wheat years ago and now have invariably taken the figures of the remote years in which it was highest and compared them with recent years when the prices were lowest. In addition to such an unfair presentation, they have compared prices in New York rather than those prevailing in the States assed is sufficient, considering that, at where wheat is raised and which farmers receive in different years. The figures which Mr. L. G. Powers, chief of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor and Statistics, has compiled, giving the average price of wheat on the farms in Minnesota and New York for thirtythree years ending with 1894, are a refutation of the larger part of the statements based upon such unfair comparisons. The Powers figures are as fol-



The prices above given are the aver-

ages of groups of four years, except the first, which embraces five years. Such a grouping includes the full and the lean harvests, so that the average is a much fairer one than that of comparing a lean year, with its high prices, twentyfive years ago, with a full harvest and its consequent low prices in recent years. It will be noticed that the price of wheat during the war period in coin was less in Minnesota than it was during the four harvests of 1891-94, while the New York price was much less in the latter period. During the first period the New York price was 58.5 cents a bushel more than the Minnesota price, while during the period 1867-70 Whatever may happen at St. Louis, the New York price was 73.3 cents a Thomas Brackett Reed can point with bushel over the Minnesota price. The differences between the Minnesota and dential aspirants he alone was first New York prices gradually declined until 1887, when it averaged 21.9 cents. transportation companies. record of the decline of prices there is no parallel for the fall in the cost of carrying wheat to the seaboard. Since 1867-70 the cost of carriage has fallen from 73.3 cents a bushel to 21.4 cents, or a little less than 52 cents a bushel, or about 72.5 per cent. But for the building of new lines of railways and the vast expenditure made by railroad companies to secure tracks and equipment, which have reduced the cost of hauling. wheat in the remote West would have had a much less value the past eight years than it has had.

If the fall of the prices of groceries, clothing, building materials, house furnishings and farm machinery should be compared period by period as the Minnesota official has done with wheat, it would be found that wheat has fallen railroad transportation that the differmights ago in New York, in which lence in the retail prices of general mer- improvements. All such arrangen

sand or fifteen hundred miles from the seaboard than where manufactured.

THE CORRECT ANSWER.

A few days ago, in response to a question, the Journal answered that standard silver dollars were and had never ceased to be a legal tender. This statement surprises a patron in Anderson who writes as follows:

Your answer to J. B. T., in Thursday' Journal, is certainly very misleading. You say: "The standard silver dollar was never netized." Is that true? Is it not true hat, up to the act of 1873, the standard siler dollar was a unit of account, or stan ard of value, and money absolute in itself That by virtue of that act the silver dollar ceased to be basic or absolute money and was made only token money the same as copper, nickel and paper, and would be the same if made of tin, instead of silver? It was "destandardized," and is only useful for money as a substitute for gold. It is true that the standard silver dol-

ar was never demonetized. By the act

of 1873 it was omitted from the list silver coins, but there is no clause that act declaring that any standard silver dollars in existence should no onger be a legal tender. As a matter of history, a standard silver dollar was a curiosity rather than a circulating medium previous to 1878. In 1806 President Jefferson ordered a suspension of from that time until 1840 only 1,300 were coined, and only 8,045,868 were coined previous to the Allison-Bland act 1878. Fractional silver was coined considerable quantities, but after the ratio was changed from 15 to 1 to 16 in 1834 by reducing the weight of go coins, that fled the country because it was worth from 2 to 5 per cent. more in European markets. To keep fractional silver coin in circulation the weight of halves, quarters and dimes was reduced and their legal tender limited to five dollars in one payment where previously those coins had been an unlimited legal tender.

It may be that the standard silver dollar was "a unit of account," whatever that may mean, but there were such dollars to settle accounts. In th sense that the cheaper of two coins may be said to be a standard of value, si ver was such until the coinage act 1834, because, our ratio being 15 to while that of Europe was 151/2 to 1, gold was worth more elsewhere, and fled Then we were upon a silver basis. In 1834 the weight of gold coins being reduced and 16 to 1 being the ratio, silver left us and gold became the standard, the silver dollar being quoted all the way from 101 to 105, and at 101 when the "crime of 1873" was perpetrated. It would have been 'money absolute itself" if there had been any in circulation, but being at a premium of 15 per cent, when the act of 1873 was passed compared with the legal-tender greenback, then the "basic money," it was not used as money then and never was until the passage of the Bland-Allison

The phrases "basic and absolute" conoted with money have no meaning in aw. Every standard silver dollar con taining 371.25 grains of pure silver ever coined in the United States is a full legal tender to-day the same as gold unless the contract specifies otherwise. Here are the words of the first section of the act of February, 1878:

Be it enacted, that there shall be coined at the several mints silver dollars of the weight of 4121/2 grains of standard silver, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1857, which coins, together with all silver dollars here-tofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where other-

The Journal has said nothing of stand ards. Its statement is that the 423. 289,629 standard silver dollars and the \$137,324,280 of treasury notes based upon silver, a total of \$560,633,909, is legal tender and performs all the functions of money. If they are a substitute for gold so much the better.

Whether or not the British govern ment has informally intimated to th United States that the recognition Cuban belligerency by the latter would be rather agreeable than otherwise to Great Britain, the sentiment seems to prevail to some extent in that country. A Liverpool paper recently published an article by Sir Edward Russell de nouncing Spanish rule in Cuba in strongest terms and arguing that under N. York. | the circumstances the United States would be fully justified in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents if not in interfering. A prominent member of Parliament, referring to this article in a private letter to a friend in this country, says:

My feeling is that no nation has a right to lesire to further the interests of the colony or to benefit humanity, it ought not to . . I think our co vill stand that test. Once it was not so fully realized and acted on as now. Our onles now look with affection on the other country. Cubans cannot possibly de

Of course, England would like to ac guire or "protect" Cuba herself, by as that is out of the question she might, for selfish and commercial reasons, rather see the island independent than remain a Spanish possession.

fiscal year beginning next July 1 contains an appropriation of \$150,000 for dredging the channel at Port Royal, S. C. This is a sequence of the shameful bargain between Senators Cameron and Butler, already commented on by the Journal, by which a government dry dock was located at Port Royal. Naval experts have said from the beginning that it was not a proper place for a dry family. dock, and now, with the battle ship Indiana unable to reach the dock, comes a proposed appropriation of \$150,000 for deepening the channel. The sort of log rolling which formed the basis of the Cameron-Butler agreement crops out constantly in legislation, and there are signs of it in another naval proposition now before the House. A subcommittee of the committee on naval affairs has reported in favor of three additional dry docks, one at Portsmouth, N. H. one at Algiers, La., and one at Mare Island, California. If the government is to maintain a navy it must have dry dock facilities, but two of ample capacity, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, should be sufficient. Naval officers say that Portsmouth is not an eligible site, while anybody can see that a dry dock at Algiers, La., articles. Years ago all sorts of goods a wagon. The geographical distribuwere much higher in Indiana and the tion of the proposed docks suggests are West beyond than on the seaboard, but other log-rolling arrangement by which nsequential is the cost of different sections of the country are t become the beneficiaries of government

imply the sacrificing of public to sectional or private interests and some times to the individual interests of mem bers of Congress who expect to profit politically by the appropriations. It is a vicious practice, and should be

The consolidated statement of the condition of the Indiana national banks published yesterday shows that they are in a sound condition. The law requires them to hold 15 per cent. of their liabilities in lawful money, but the report shows that they have over 321/2 per cent. in reserve. This shows that the banks have money to lend, but there is reason to believe they are very conservative in making loans now, when business prospects are, to say the least, uncertain, and when so few really reliable ousiness men will borrow money to put into business. The carefulness of the banks in making joans and the evident unwillingness of business men to go into new enterprises more than all else must account for the reported scarcity of money. If labor were fully employed products there would be no complaint about the scarcity of money. Money is scarce when those who have it draw it the coinage of standard dollars, and out of the channels of business because they lack faith.

There has been no good reason given why Arizona should be admitted to the Union as a State. It has only half the population which is required for a member of the House in one of the older States, and there is no evidence that it is increasing. To give less than 80,000 people two Senators and one Representative in Congress is giving them too much influence in the law-making branch of the government. As for the people, they will not be benefited by taking up the larger burdens of statehood. But the chief argument against Arizona is that its admission will add another to the States of limited poputhe solid South in preventing any revenue legislation which does not embrace the free and unlimited coinage of sil ver. This threat having been made, Republicans should withhold their support from any measure which will increase the number of such Senators.

The Louisville Courier-Journal facetious when it says that New York will vote for a hard-money man on sound-money platform. As Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Carlisle has done nothing to commend him to intelligent voters. The deal with the Morgan bond syndicate and a repetition of the blunder prevented by Congress of itself proves Mr. Carlisle's unfitness for the presidency. It is not probable that Mr. Carlisle could carry Kentucky.

What century do we live in and what sort of government, national, State and city, do we live under that peaceable industrious, law-abiding men cannot go to and from their daily work except under a guard of police? Such conditions do not prevail in any Europear country, and if they are to continue here perhaps we had better go back and reconsider our form of government.

The country always hears with pleasure and profit from the Massachusetts Republicans. The rocky soil and brace ing air of that State are conducive to strong convictions and the clear expres sion of them. Even Massachusetts Democrats are above the ordinary, but when Massachusetts Republicans promulgate a platform those of other States stand and listen.

The new liquor law of New York, known as the Raines bill, creates quite a number of new offices. It provides for a State excise commissioner to be appointed by the Governor with a salary of \$5,000 a year and \$1,200 for traveling expenses. He will have the appointment of the following subordinates: A deputy, salary \$4,000 and \$1,200 for expenses; a secretary, salary \$2,000; a financial clerk, salary \$1,800; such additional clerks as may be necessary in his office; a special deputy commissioner for the county of New York, salary \$4,000; one for th county of Kings, salary \$3,000; one for the county of Erie, salary \$2,000; such clerical force as may be necessary in the office of each of such deputies; not more than sixty special agents, salary \$1,200 and expenses. The commissioner may also appoint an attorney in each county to assist in the proseof the excise laws, who shall receive such compensation as shall be agreed upon by the commissioner to better the law and fulfill the expectations of its friends as in other respects remains to be seen, but it will be a sweet boon to office-seekers.

B., Noblesville: The Constitution of the United States declares that "no Senator or Representative or any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." The statutes of Indiana contain no reference to the qualifications of electors. In 1892, however, the national Republican committee sent to the State committee a positive warning to the effect that no office holder of any character or stockholder in a national bank should be a candidate for elector. Perhaps the national committee thought that one office was enough for any man to hold at The naval appropriation bill for the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The salaries and traveling expenses of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church footed up last year \$86,047. Receipts by collection from the churches were short \$2,557.

It is thought in Washington that Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, will retire from the bench within a year. His bodily health is excellent, but he has become subject to attacks of forgetfulness, which at times alarm both himself and his

When Dr. Jameson, the famous South African adventurer, was hunting and prospecting in Montana some ten or twelve years ago he frequently remarked that this country was too slow for him. He went to Africa for a more stirring life, and appears

When a pen has been used until it ap-

ears to be spoiled place it over a flame (a gaslight, for instance), for a quarter of a minute, then dip it into water and it will be again fit for use. A new pen which is id too hard to write with will become softer by being thus heated. Science has come to the aid of th plessed baby. An electric arrangement has been devised which consists of a microhone placed near the head of the baby in the cradle and connected with a relay which operates an electric bell near the bed where the nurse sleeps. A cry from the

The French government has turned earnmountains in France with trees, in the hope that within the next generation the reeless mountains will be covered with foliage. This cannot but have a beneficial effect on the climate. It will also do much to prevent the damage done by mountain

food which is furnished to the soldiers. ummoned an active general and told him he food was not good enough. The Presint intends to see that it is better. M

faure is exceedingly popular in the army. Mr. Walter Damrosch, in an interview or the subject of local opera, which he believes will soon be the feature of the musical season in a number of American cities, se lects Boston as the city where he expect to first witness this new move. For certain reasons Mr. Danrosch has chosen to ignore Philadelphia, which is the ploneer in this movement. He speaks very encouragingly of the work of women musical clubs in the

Professor Garner, of central African nonkey fame, and editor Labouchere, of ondon Truth, are very much on the outs. Accordingly, Professor Garner has name of his Simians "Labby," and says he acard attached to his cage: "Lat grins and snarls, but will not bite; he will kill him." Just what the original bby" will have to say is not known. Some relics of Louis XVI were disposed of at auction in Rouen recently fair prices, a cambric shirt worn by King the day before his death bringing \$570, his nightcap \$140 and a napkin used him on the morning of the fatal day 2390. That these prices were not excessive on sale of relics of Kalakaua and the Kamehameha comic opera dynasty in Hono'ulu just a week or two before. glasses, chipped at that, brought \$4 single plates of blue and white china \$8 and a silver epergne \$550. Kate Field invested some of her surplus cash in such

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A New Profession. "Wonder what Timmins has struck? He looks as if the literary market were on the "He is writing curtain speeches for ac-

He Quailed. He freely talked of dynamite, This anarchistic churl; He'd send the kings and plutocrats All skyward in a whirl-But he always let his wife blow up The tyrant hired girl!

Home, Sweet Home. "The best time to strike your clients right after dinner, is it not?" asked the "It is when they eats at a hotel," answered the begging gentleman. "Home dinners, man is just as liable to be comin' away mad as in a good humor."

Had Respect for It. Mr. Dismal Dawson's removal of the trash from the lawn was so languid that Mrs Watts was moved to say: "I fear you are "Oh, yes, I am, mum," said Mr. Dawson "I think so much of work that I wouldn't be violent with it fer nothin'."

POLITICAL TALK.

Later on Mr. Cullom may In view of the rate at which it is growing. it may be necessary to roof over all of St Louis to provide quarters for the McKinley boom.--Chicago Evening Post.

When asked a few days ago as to hi answered off-hand: "More tariff. ican shipping on the seas, more markets for the surplus of American farms and factories, more trade with South America and Mexico, more seacoast defenses and a

stronger navy. The Washington Post admits that con ditions might arise under which Mr. Harrithe ex-President believes that he would accept it under any other conditions. His declination was frank and full, saying all that was needful and meaning all that was said. It was accepted at its face value, and no candidate has any reason to apprehend that a Harrison candidacy will show up at St. Louis."

The Philadelphia Telegraph, in discussin the possibility of events that might cause the name of General Harrison to be brough before the convention, says: "Mr. Harrison's candidacy would be very favorably regarded by the entire Republican party. Hadministration was highly successful. H estion. He is as good a prot ist as McKinley, and he is believed to be very much sounder man in respect of the financial issue. In all ways Mr. Harrison is a strong man, and would certainly be a fore one before the national conven-

The New York Post thinks there are nultiplying signs that the McKinley boon has reached its highest point. It says: "Joe Manley, who has been for many years in the 'claiming' business and knows just what it is worth, publishes a cold-blooded calculation in figures, in which he estimated that out of 375 delegates elected only 15 are for McKinley. The rest is not silence but wind, and very noisy wind. The total membership of the national convention will be 909, and 455 votes will be necessary to distance from that number now, and he has captured about all the states that he can

Harper's Weekly does not like McKinley. and has this to say about his prospects: "The history of premising candidates is largely a record of failures, and Mr. Mc-Kinley may possibly make one more in the list of those who have received the larger number of votes in convention on the fir ballot only to lose the prize in the end by reason of a hostile combination of the opposing candidates. But if he is nominated at St. Louis the Republican party will have done almost the worst that it now seems sible for it to do, for even Speaker Reed little as he has to commend him to the people of the United States, would be a stronger candidate than McKinley."

Senator Charles P. McClelland, a wellknown New Yorker, expressed this political ion to Washington friends the other day: "I firmly believe that Mr. Cleveland will get the nomination at Chicago, and if he does there is no reason to doubt that he will achieve a third triumph. He was nominated at Chicago in 1892 in the face of the greatest opposition and amid the direct cies of what would ensue. Again prophecies of what would ensue. Again there would be opposition, as strenuous, maybe, as before, but history would repeat itself and Mr. Cleveland would break all records by a third incumbency. I'm not a prophet or a prophet's son, but mark my prediction—Grover Cleveland will be nominated next July with the most tremendous enthusiasm, and in November the people will ratify the choice."

will ratify the choice." Thus discourses the Tammany Times. whose politics is sufficiently indicated by its name: "We still maintain that Harrison will be the Republican presidential nomi Benjamin has always been well advised. His henchmen are crafty folk and know how to plan and conduct a political Just about the time the Republican delegates are sweltering in St. Louis the news of Benjamin's marriage will be spread through the land. Then ther will be many speeches and much enthusi asm. The beauty of American home life will be touched upon and the echoes of the wedding march will resound in silvertongued eloquence through the convention half in the old Mound City. Sentiment will be aroused, and the nomination of Benjamin will rise on a waye of tender emotion. The wave, however, will not reach the A Washington correspondent of a Pitts-

burg paper says that certain Democratic leaders have fixed upon William R. Morrison as the candidate for their party. "They have picked him for this great work of unifying the party for several reasons, all based upon the assertion that he is most available, and, in fact, the only available man. Morrison is regarded in different lights in different parts of the country. In the East he is believed to entertain proad ideas upon the money quinimical to silver, but holding to ing to the nace sity of an international agreement silver coinage. In the West he is e white metal. In both sections and in ctions he is regarded as a Democratic power all things. It is this feature of

HOW IT WAS ILLUSTRATED IN THE CASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Law Was on Our Side, but the Nation Was in Peril and the Release of the Men Could Do No Harm.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of March 21 there was pub ished an interview with Judge Charles P. Daly, late judge in the city and county of New York, relative to his advice to the govrnment as to the law of the case growing ut of the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Captain Wilkes in November, 1861. This in-Mr. Chittenden, and Judge Daly is called ipon to confirm or deny the truthfulness of the story. Whether he gave such advice or not-and as he says he did we must accept it as true-or whether the government statement that the government acted upon t, and the taking of great honor to himself on account thereof after the persons so advised are all dead, and after thirtyfour years have passed away, is of doubtful propriety, to say the least.

In all the volumes written upon this question his name is not even mentioned; the most faithful biographers of Lincoln and Seward make not the slightest mention of him. But my purpose is not to comment on or deny his statements; the purpose is to correct what he asserts that he discovered as the law, and now claims that the law was with Great Britain in this controversy. Indeed, many of the new generation, reading his statement, would take it for granted that the government of the United States was in the wrong; that England was wronged and outraged by the act of taking the so-called Confederate embassadors into custody. Against this I protest with all the indignation felt by every American who lived at that time who believed in the integrity of the Union, or who has since taken the pains to carefully examine the question. I make the sweeping statement that our government was justified in apprewas, under the law, clearly right, and the tremity of the government; its representatives yielded because they felt that it was perllous to the country to insist upon what examine the conduct of Great Britain from 1756 to 1861 and he will find that its government maintained it had "the right to nter the ship of a neutral power in search for the seizure of its subjects, or a contraband of war, or things intend e injurious to the British nation." Un latter clause Great Britain had no h tation ever in searching neutral ships, conceding that there may be an honest ference of opinion as to the law as an yons, and by the Confederate con ers who sent to England the protest of the he ld have sustained Captain Wilkes, a surely would but for the fact that

Now, as to the facts. Judge Daly, were for forty years a judge in New to know that if we pass upon the should first pass upon the facts, and to the facts. iar to the case in hand, and we should oly the law to that case. This rule niliar that no argument is Great Britain maintained that Captain Eustis and McFarland-who were been doing in good faith, as all acts o a neutral port, but were they ng from a neutral or a hostile port?
rom a hostile port, as I say, all agree to
hey were liable to setzure. On the 27th ers, sent a protest to the British gov it "regarding the capture of Mason etc., in which they said: "It may needed that embassadors proceeding om an enemy's country are liable to Julion and Confederate Navies in the Wa of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. 1, page 155.) THEY WERE FUGITIVES

True, they had embarked at Havana Cuba, but they were fugitives there, and had gone thither for no other purpose but to leave the country on any foreign vessel that would take them away, and they were merely escaping, and were not leaving a neutral port in good faith; they had no such pretense, but adopted it after being apprehended, to bring themselves within the mere letter of what they claimed was the law, and their letter, of which the fol-lowing is a copy, shows this beyond a rea-sonable doubt. This letter is from Hon. J. cland, to the Secretary of State of ederate States, regarding plans for parture from Charleston and reads:

Charleston, Oct. 9, 1 'Dear Sir-By telegram yesterday I in ormed you that, pursuant to the authority ransportation eitzer to Nassau or Havana. The terms of the charter party are, for go to either of these ports, or to both, at our option, with a clause reserving the at our option, with a clause reserving the right to extend the voyage to any other of the West India islands, at the price of \$500 per day for the extra service. We do not expect to have occasion for the later service, but thought it best to provide for it in the possible contingency of its becoming necessary to go to St. Thomas or other islands to meet the British steamer. It is thought here by those well inormed that the Gordon is not s Bermuda. Mr. Trenholm, of the firm of Fraser & Co., agrees to pay \$5,000 of the charter money for the benefit of the return cargo space not reserved by the owners. Thus, should we not extend the voyage beyond Hayana (which is not anticipated) the cost to the government will be but \$5,000; all expenses of every kind are to be borne by the owners. "Since the arrangement was made they have been busily engaged in putting her in complete order for sea and we fully exin complete order for sea and we fully expect to get off to-morrow night. Her light draft will enable her to go at any time and by hugging close to shore will be enabled to escape the observation of the enemy's squadron. Our plan is, in such a way as may be found most safe and practicable, to get on board one of the British steamers of the mail line between the West Indies and England. The Gordon is too fast to be overtaken at sea. Since this change of arrangement we have seen nothing to dissatisfy us with it as the best that ng to dissatisfy us with it as the best that "To R. M. T. Hunter."

were proceeding from a nostile port. Charleston, in a light vessel, hoping to be picked up by a British vessel. Had they been picked up as they expected, would they then have been proceeding from a hostile or neutral port? To state the question is to answer it. It happened that they did not fall in with any vessel, either at sea or at Nassau, as they expected, but proceeded on to Cuba and there remained in iding until carried off by the Trent, from date Oct. 18, 1861 (see Naval Records, etc., Vol. 1, Series 1, on page 151), says that they had "eluded" our blockading squadron at Charleston, and that they were at Havana and would remain there or theremade no claim that they were proceed in good faith from Havana; did not report to their government, but did report that they were to and did clude the block-ading squadron and proceeded to England, either by intercepting a vessel at sea or finding one anywhere, whether at Nassau or Havana. They were apprehended and set up the filmsy excuse that they were prog from Havana, but they their Secretary of State no such claim, but said they expected to find a vessel at sea, or at Nassau or Havana, or thereabouts. They were proceeding from Charleston. The venerable Judge should also know that no one can have the benefit of the letter of the law and violate its spirit. No

This shows beyond all question that they

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE CASE. There was another view of this matter. There is strong evidence that the captain of the Trent was in collusion with these parties to secrete them. When called upon se refused to show his passenger list. While at Havana one Jos. T. Crawford, seral for Great Britain, bu

pair, and it was charged at the time Vol. 1, Series 1, page 171, for Crawfor etter of Dec. 2, 1861.) Upon the facts justice and right, we were justified in siez-ng Mason and Slidell, but without even prepare for war and became at once insolent and menacing. The London Times the exponent of the government and the ruling class, said of Captain Wilkes, "He unfortunately, but too faithful a type aged. He has an ideal Yankee swagger haracteristics and these world. To bully the weak, to triur danger does not appear and as so run away. These are the virtues of leader of civilization and the propuman progress in these later days.

Other English papers were equally mant. Many British leaders in po advocated the cause of the and in all possible ways sought to embar-rass the Union cause, among whom was no less a person than William E. Gladstone.

ident of seizing these Confederate nbassadors was made the pretext for parrel with us by the ruling class of E and and a basis for extensive war pr rations for the purpose of humbling nited States. Who prevented this he facts are, that about all the Ca bring the vessel in was not to be ered a precedent in the future), houses of Congress and the whole count wanted to sustain Captain Wilkes and the would have been serious trouble had it is been for the far-sighted and sure-footed indiand by surrendering said ; lous. It was not with him that the was with us. He knew it was, but in great wisdom he saw that these embas sadors released could to us no harm, and rarily to a thing that was wrong in pr ple than to imperil the Republic.

I do affirm that in my candid
his course was the wisest piece of
manship of all the ages. He alon manship of all the ages. He alone us through that hour of direct pe

alone saved the Nation Huntington, Ind., March 25.

Reed and the Money Question.

ashington Special in Philadelphia Teleonventions in New En in New England will follow the placing Mr. Reed before the pu-old candidate. The Ohio conveion already having adopted a straddle, is hought that this will make the issue squi y between Reed and McKinley, and pe is expressed that the gold men lly around Reed. Speaking on the subor gold bonds, and, while he has not lared for a gold standard, he is regraded gold man. If he does, as it is reported will, and presents himself distinction

Authenticity of Menelek's Pedigree Pittsburg Dispatch.

nable because it is a matter of ma true that there may have been nu years can be relied on to offset that, inquestionable that Menelek must be endant of King Solomon, as well as descendant of King Solomon, as well a every other person flying in Solomon's to

Charge of Plaglarism.

It is charged by some members of the Naof an ad describing the greatness and gran America and all her institutions. ican institutions are the institutions which they entertain the highest regard

Publicity All at Once.

Philadelphia Record. vast bill board has been put up on H on the drive near Grant's tomb. The poard holds its own in a way to justify rinted in a first-class journal; but the newsaper advertisement has one unquestion dvantage—it can't possibly offend the se

Speaks "Sarcastic."

Kansas City Journal. A theater has been opened in Paris for tertainment of young women exclusion. The performers will all be girls, an plays will be devoid of all suggestions immodesty or gallantry. The way the Paris malders will swarm around the office of that theater will almost equal the

Unwholesome Peaches. Chicago Tribune.

A pretty fair quality of peaches can be bought in the market of New York city for \$1.25 apiece, but peaches are not as whole-some now as they will be four or five

If. Only.

Chicago Post. As near as we can discover, the Sultan's word is as good as his bond, and if some way could be discovered of making his bond worth something there might be hope for Good Advice.

President Eliot's statement that "no col-lege graduate should go into any service in which promotion is by favor" is an admirable watchword for educated men in

Celebration.

Washington Post. The Indians will probably cook a few dogs and give a feast in honor of the advent of civil-service reform in their midst.

Casual Inquiry. Philadelphia Record. Why is it that preachers who preach solitics are more sour and savage than the average lay reformer?

Detroit Journal. Maybe Mr. Cleveland is holding back his etter of declination until the one-cent post-

His Own Example. Neal Dow is ninety-two and hair and hear-ty. He is a fine advertisement for his idea.

Good Definition.